GRS. ROOSEVELT ARRIVES.

dent Greets His Family Cinsion.

white ____ 2 Missives. .r. Loeb-Colonel Bingham Received Them at the Station

Mrs. Roosevelt and two of her children Kermit and Ethel, arrived in Washins ton at 9:00 o'clock last night from New They left Oyster Bay yesterday morning. There was more of the Roose velt family together in the White House last night than there has been since

Mr. Roosevelt became President.
The President was overjoyed at the arrival of his wife and the children, and his pleasure was displayed in the eager-ness with which he rushed to the door of the carriage which brought them from the railroad station, as it drew up at the portice of the White House. Although the President had been extremely busy ever since he took the reins of govern-ment, he has looked forward eagerly to the advent of his family.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the children were escorted during the trip from Oyster Bay by William Loob, ir., of New York City, Mr. Rossevell's private secretary. and accompanied by Miss Younger, the party left Oyster Bay yesterday morn ing about 8 o'clock in a special car. This enabled Mrs. Roosevelt to remain in New York for several hours. Part of this time she employed in shopping. She saw a number of friends during her brief

stay in the metropolis. Special car No. 60 of the Pennsylvania road was attached to the train scheduled to leave Jersey City for Washington at 3:45 p. m. A short time before that hour Mrs. Roosevelt and the others in the par-ty entered the car. The journey to Wash ington was unenlivened by any special in-cidents. It did not take long for the fact to become generally known that the rear car of the train contained Mrs. Roosevell and two of the children who have recently grown so important in the public eye.

Although the hour of the arrival of the

party had not been officially announced Washington, there were many people at the Pennsylvania station before 9:2 clock, the hour at which the regular train is due. It was about ten minutes late. Colonel Bingham arrived about five minutes before the train arrived.

When finally the engine pulled in he hurried down the long platform, accom-panied by a footman from the President's carriage, which stood at the curb outside the Sixth Street entrance. A detail of police and detectives from the Sixth pre-cinct station and Detective Headquarters

the train when it came to a stop. She greeted Colonel Bingham warmly as he made his appearance. The children appeared not the least wearled by their in hand. The heavy grips and cases were carried by servants.

Mrs. Roosevelt was dressed in black-

half mourning. Around the left sleeve of Kermit's coat there was a wide band of creps. The same was the case with Ethel. Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted to the plat-form by Colonel Bingham and Mr. Loeb. The little girl Ethel held her right arm tight around her mother's waist as the latter walked rather rapidly toward the iron gates of the station, Mrs. Roosevelt conversed smilingly with Colonel Bingham. Kermit was clad in schoolboy cloth-ing-a straw hat with red band and knickerbockers. His hair is light and he carried himself straight as an arrow, gland ing with interest at every object which came within his vision. The little girl wore a bright red coat and her hair fell

loosely over the collar.

The crowd outside the gates was pushcd back, so that there was a lane leading to the sidewalk and the carriage door. The party was in the midst of a large number of passengers who had just left the same train. Under the circumstances no one would have thought them person-

ages of more than ordinary importance.

The President's carriage was waiting Loeb. The coachman whipped up quickly and made for the Avenue. Colonel Bing-ham entered another carriage and followed. Miss Younger and the maid took a third carriage. The carriage occupied by Mrs. Roosevelt drove rapidly up the Avenue and entered the east gate of the

by Mrs. Roosevelt drove rapidly up the Avenue and entered the east gate of the driveway.

Evidently the President had directed that he should be notified immediately the carriage approached. No sooner had the roil of the wheels and the clatter of the horses above as they were pulled up short beneath the portico sounded than the President emerged from the doorway. He was almost running. He bounded to the doorway just as the children came out, bent and kissed them both, and then helped Mrs. Roosevelt out. In the metantime the children were jumping up and down with excitement at seeing their father again. They seemed scarcely to notice their surroundings.

Still exchanging greetings the party walked across the portico and entered the White House, going at once to the living apartments on the second floor. Colonel Bingham arrived a moment later. The attaches of the Executive Mansion who were on duty eagerly strove to gain a close glance at the new mistress of the White House and the two young people who will enliven it from this time on.

After entering their rooms the family talked for some time together. The children were somewhat tired with their day of travel and went to bed early. Mr. Loeb remained for a time with Mr. Roosevelt and then went to his apartments at the Richmond Annex.

The room to be known as the Presidential chamber during the Roosevelt administration is the large one over the conservatory, at the southwest corner of the building. It was used by Mrs. Cleveland as a nursery and is one of the pleasantest apartments in the White House. Preparations have been going on for several days for the reception of the family, so hat everything was in readiness for their oming.

The President was quite busy again resterday, although no matters outside

oming.

The President was quite busy again resterday, although no matters outside of regular routine business were considered. There were a number of callers during the morning. Most of them merely desired to pay their respects to the President.

dent. He rose about 7:39 o'clock and went to his desk about So'clock. After an hour's work with Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Roosevelt received his callers.

A number of the visitors were from the

A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

Gains 12 lbs. on Change of Food. When a change in food can rebuild a man seventy-seven years of age, it is evidence that there is some value in a knowledge that can discriminate in the selection of proper food to rebuild the body. A few months ago the physician attending Warren S. Johnson, of Colfax, Cal., seventy-seven years old, told him that death from old age would soon claim him. He suffered from general weekness and debility.

that death from old age would soon claim him. He suffered from general weakness and deblilty.

An old lady advised him to quit coffee and drink Postum Cereal Food Coffee and trink Postum Cereal Food Coffee and to eat Grape-Nuts breakfast food every morning. He took the advice, and has gained twelve pounds. Says he is as well as he ever was, and can take long trips in the mountains, which he has been unable to do for a long time.

There is a reason for this; in the first place, coffee acts as a direct nerve destroyer on many highly organized people, both young and old, and many people haven't the knowledge to select nourishing, healthful, rebuilding food.

Both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts breakfast food are made from selected parts of the field grains that contain delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen. These two elements combine in the human body to ouickly rebuild the grey matter in the brain and in the nerve centres throughout the body.

Direct, sure, and certain results come from their use and can be proven by any person that cares to make the trial. Both the Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts are kept by all first-class grocers.

South. All of them assured the President of the loyalty of that section of the country. Among the callers were Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina; Senator Burton, of Kansas; the Hon. John Barrett. Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, Admiral Terry, Commandant Washington Navy Yard, and W. D. McKinstry, of Watertown, N. Y., also called and were from Highland Steamer Company, No. 2, of Newburg, N. Y., also called and were received by the President. Their organization is at present in Washington on a sight seeing tour.

Late in the afternoon the President went for a horseback ride with Colonel Sanger, Assistant Secretary of Warfber with the Washington of the White House and rode a considerable distance through the northern part of the city. The President returned after 6 o'clock.

At dinner an hour later he entertained

o'clock.
At dinner an hour later he entertained Licutenant Colonel Brody, formerly of the Rough Riders; the Hon. John Barrett Henry Luce, of Boston, and M. G. Sockendorff, of the "New York Tribune."

THE CAPTURE OF MISS STONE. Brigands Thought to Have Been

Bulgarians in Disguise. BOSTON, Sept. 25.-The American loard has received a letter, dated Samokoo, European Turkey, September 7, giv ing full details of the capture by brigands of Miss Ellen M. Stone. The writer

We were greatly pained yesterday at noon to learn from a telegram from Dr. House that Miss Stone and Mrs. Talka, the wife of the Albanian preacher, were captured and carried off rigands on September 3, abo while on their way with quite a company

"Just before sunset two of our stu-dents from Bansko arrived. They were with Miss Stone when the brigands cap tured the party. From their accounts, by the aid of questions, I got the following: The whole party-about fifteen to ighteen-were suddenly stopped in narrow valley, and as soon as possible all were compelled to wade a river and ascend the wooded mountain side as fast as threats could make them, for about an our. Not all the bandits could be seen but twenty were counted at one time as I understand, and it was the opinion that there must have been forty of them. Cressed like Turks, and talking had Turkish.

They spoke occasionally good Bulgar ian. They knew Miss Stone, showing that they were mainly after her. She and Mrs. Tslika were taken on farther at en no more. The remainder were re-ved of money, watches, etc., and comelled to stay all night under guard After sunrise the brigands who watched them went up the mountain and the remainder of the party were free.

"Our two students passed through hemselves from detention by the Turkish authorities. The teachers, Bible women and Mr. Tsilka returned to Bansko, I seems that this detention of all the party kept the Turkish Government from get ting any knowledge of even the present of brigands till about noon of the nd gave these outlaws a chance t hurry their captives to a place far distant from the scene of their capture. A Turk captured just before this party was taken up the mountain with them and beaten to death before their eyes.

"Though I know nothing as to which irection the captives were taken, I think it most likely that they will be brough nto Bulgaria. A Bulgarian army officer ame today, sent by the Government to arn about these brigands. He said they had special instructions, and that they would guard their border very closely."

SUIT OVER A LIQUOR LABEL.

tion to Protect Their Output.

Jaques Richard Maurice Hennessy, Jaques Francis Henry Hennessy, James Richard Charles Hennessy, Armand Castillion, and Emanuel Castaigne, trading as "Jas. Hennessy & Co.," of Cognac, France, yesterday filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District asking that Orren G. Staples be enjoined from offering for sale brandy in bottles bearing the trade marks or trade names of the omplainants, us Jas. Hennessy & Co. other than that bottled and exported by them. It is also asked that the defendant be enjoined from selling in any man at the curb. Mrs. Roosevelt got in quick-ly, followed by the children and Mr. brandy not produced and exported by the sinusts and also from selling or lisposing of as "Jas. Hennessy Three Star Brandy" any brandy which is not produced, bottled, and exported for sale by them. The complainants also ask for an accounting in order to determine the profits and gains made by the defendant by the selling of brandy other than that of the complainants by representing it to be made by them.

It is explained that the complainants are citizens of France, residents of and doing business in the city of Cognac. Their business, it is stated, is the bottling, exporting, and selling of a certain brand of cordial or liquor known as "Hennessy brandy."

brand of cordial or liquor known as Tiennessy brandy."

Similar proceedings have been instituted by the complainants against the Columbia Hotel Company and Albert Xander and August H. Plugge, as "Xander & Plugge." Arthur S. Browne, of this city; Adolph L. Pincopps and David H. Mead are named as counsel for the comparisants. plainants.

A FORMER SCHOOL COMPANION. Man Arrested Recognized by Hus. band of Woman He Insults.

A middle aged man, giving the name Forrest Streets, is now confined in a cell at the First precinct station. Two charge are lodged against his name on the stationhouse blotter-disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. Streets was arrested by Policemen Money and Caw. but only after a chase of several squares. Mrs. Madge Barr, of 234 Thirteenth Street conthwest, is entered on the books as the

As near as can be learned, Streets aproached Mrs. Barr while she was stand ng at the corner of Seventh and K Streets rthwest, shortly after \$ o'clock last night, and began a conversation with her. She objected to the liberty, and reported the man's conduct to Policeman Money, who was in the vicinity.

In the meantime, Streets, the police allege, seeing the woman stop the policeman, ran down K. Street. Money started in pursuit of him, and during his flight, saw the man throw some shining object into a yard. Policeman Caw also joined in the chase, but stopped to pick up the object, Streets had tossed away. It proved to be an "America bulldog" revolver, with every chamber load-

Streets was soon caught by Money, who called for the wagon and had him sent to the stationhouse. As Mrs. Earr desired to prescute the man, a charge of disorderly conduct was entered against his name, as well as carrying concealed weapons.

his name, as well as carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Barr, husband of the woman, visited the stationhouse later in the night, and when taken back to see the prisoner was surprised to recognize in him an old school companion. Streets, however, could offer no satisfactory excuse for his conduct the taken was sarr.

When asked as to why he carried the revolver he said he had brought it to this city from Pittsburg, where he was working, and had stuck it into his pocket before leaving home, as he understood a certain man had threatened to "do" him. He will be arraigned in court this morning.

Cecil Turner, about six years of age, living at 730 Fourth Street northeast, fell inder the wheels of a coal wagon beunder the wheels of a coal wagon be-longing to E. J. Bentley, and driven by George Snowden, while playing with sev-eral other children on H Street northeast hast night about 7 o'clock. The child was taken to a nearby doctor's office, and was later taken to his home by Policeman Davis. The doctor, after an examination, said that there were no bones broken, and that the child was slightly bruised about the back and limbs.

MAIN CHARGES PRESSED.

(Continued from First Page.)

ain Lemly was attempting to refute by the witness the statements of Admiral schley that the weather off Santiago at hat time was too rough to permit him coal and this was one of the reasons he had to leave Santiago to go back to Key West for coal.

Admiral Colton said that in going to he Brooklyn he used a whale boat, passng over the sea without any difficulty He did not think the weather was rough and he had no difficulty in getting out of he bont to the side ropes of the Brooklyn. He had his sword on at the time.

"I was on board the Brooklyn," Admira Cotton continued, "from about 10:30 to bout noon. The conversation with Comthe most important part of which was, of ourse, relative to the despatches which delivered to him."

Q.-What was said about the de-

spatches?

A.—I delivered to Commodore Schley the original cipher in which the despatches had been received by me, together with the translation of those despatches. I handed them to him resisonally in hi cabin in the order of their date. He remented in a general way on their pur-port. He spoke of the difficulty of getcoal on board the ships. He said that up to that time it had been almost mpossible to get coal on board on ac count of the weather. He questioned me about the practicability of coaling ships at Mole St. Nicholas or Gonaives Channel, I said that as to the Mole St. Nicholas there was no question that the small ships could coal there, and that as to the Gonaives Channel, I knew of no reason why the ships should not coal there. The commodore made some remarks, the lan-guage of which I do not recall. He asked me how about the large ships at Mole St. Nicholas, I said: "You cannot coal your big ships there." I had special reference in my reply to the battleships and the protected cruisers of the Brooklyn and New York class. I spoke of the experience that my own ship-the Harvard-a ship of 12,000 tons, nearly 600 feet in

time. I was anxious while I was there and would have left at once in case bad weather came on.

Q.-Was there anything said about coal-

ength, had had there, and I said that probably under favorable conditions he night be able to coal the large ships

ere, one at a time, but that the area deep water was so limited that not ore than one large ship could coal at one

g at Key West? Returning to what I said in cation to the difficulty which Commo-ore Schley said he had had in getting onl on board the ships, he said that he was very anxious, as the ceal supply was setting short and the weather was bad, and had been almost continuously. It whether he was going to get coal of ard his ships. He said that if the weathr did not improve, and if he found it im racticable to coal there, he had but on Vest in order to supply his ships with coal. He did not know, he said, whether the Texas had even coal enough to re-turn to Key West. During my visit he gave orders to make a general signal (not mited to the Flying Squadron) to report whether the ships had sufficient coal to reach Key West, and the reports were that, including the Texas, they had. I think the commodore was very much re eved when he received that report signal to be given for the ships to return him in a general way. I cannot give the words of the order. My own coal was short and I was authorized verbally by Commodore Schley to proceed at once to Kingston, Jamalea, to receive as much

onl as I could get there. "I left the Brooklyn about neon, and immediately after my departure the Brooklyn commenced steaming ahead; and I noticed that many of the ships at that moment under Commodore Schley's command were in motion, presumably to get into line to proceed to Key West."

The Texas' Conl Supply. In answer to further questioning, Admira otton said that during his presence on the Brooklyn Admiral Schley expresome concern as to whether the Texas had sufficient coal to return to Key West vessels if they had sufficient coal, and afterward said to his visitor that all the ships, including the Texas, had sufficient coal to return to Key West. "I shall sail in a few minutes," remarked Schley to Cotton, according to the latter's testiony, and directed that the preparatory signal for the ships to return to Key

estimony about his conversation on oard the Brooklyn lies in his assertion that he told Admiral Schley that his ship could coal at Gonaives, whereas Admiral Schley, in explaining his reasons for leav-ing Santiago for Key West, reported to the Navy Department that Captain Cotton had told him that he could conl only is small ships at Gonaives.)

Captain Lemiy-Was it before or after reading the department's telegram that you delivered to Commedore Schley that he gave the signal to ascertain what amount of coal was on board the vessels

of the squadron? Admiral Cotton—Afterward, Admiral Cotton then identified the Admiral Cotton—Afterward.
Admiral Cotton then identified the copy of the translation made on board the Harvard of the Navy Department's cipher despatch teiling Schley to proceed to Santiago, find out if the Spanish squadron was there, and see "that the enemy does not leave without a decisive action." He said that he delivered this cipher translation to Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn on his visit on the occasion of which he had previously been teiling.

Captain Lemly then read the despatch and it was placed in evidence. It was to this despatch presumably that Admiral Schley sent the response that he could not obey the department's orders, although he had striven earnestly, and was obliged to return to Key West for coal.

Continuing his examination, Captain Lemly asked Admiral Cotton:

"Could not the squadron and also the Harvard coal from the Merrimac on May 27."

"The Harvard coaled in some part of that day from the Merrimac," was the answer.

answer.

This testimony had a bearing on Admiral Schley's despatch to the Navy Department that it was too rough to coal.

Admiral Cotton, after examining for a long time a paper handed him by the

partment that it was too rough to coal.
Admiral Cotton, after examining for a long time a paper handed him by the judge advocate, identified it as a despatch handed to him by Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn on May 27, to be taken to Kingston, Jamaica, for transmission by telegraph to the Navy Department.

Then Captain Lemly handed the witness the official press copybook of the Brooklyn for the period including May 27, and Admiral Cotton identified in it a copy of the despatch the transmitted.

The Judge advocate asked to have this despatch embodied in the record and started to read it, but Mr. Rayner of Admiral Schley's counsel interrupted him to call attention, he said, to the differences in that despatch and the same despatch as printed in the appendix to the Bureau of Navigation's report for 183 containing official communications for the period of the war.

Mr. Rayner said that this was an important point, as it came within the scope of that part of the precept to the court using the phrase "disobelience of orders," with regard to Admiral Schley's start for Key West.

The Varying Texts.

The Varying Texts. in the original English, as claimed to have been prepared by Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn, and the other in the Navy Department's English translation of it from the cipher, after its trans mission by telegraph follow: As Admiral Schley's press copybook

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug-gists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

shows, he wrote it before it was placed in ipher and now printed for the first time

cipher and now printed for the first time:

"Received despatch of May 25 delivered by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba.

Merrimac's engine is disabled and sie is hepices; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough seas and hoisterous weather, since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impessible to remain off Santiago in present state of coal account of the squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Cape Cruz in summer, owing to southwest winds.

"Harvard just reports to me she has

Cruz in summer, owing to southwest winds.

"Harvard Just reports to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and sh. will proceed to Port Royal; also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaives or Mole, Haiti, Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and same of Yale, which will tow Merrimac. It is to be regretted that the department's order cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to the total a man forced to return to Key West via Yucatan Passage for coal. Can assertain nothing certain concerning enemy. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, Jamaica, 'yesterday, as she had only twenty-seven tons of coal on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require \$,500 tons of coal at Key West.

The following is as the Navy Depart.

The following is as the Navy Depart ment translated it from the cipher tele gram, as it appeared in the printed vol-ume of war correspondence entitled "Ap-pendix to the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, 1985."

Sureau of Navigation, 1955.

"Kingston, May 28, 1838.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington.
"The receipt of the telegram of May 28 is acknowledged. Delivered by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac engines disabled; is heavy, am obliged to have towed, to Key West. Have been unable absolutely to coal the Texas, Marhlehead, Vixen, Brooklyn from collier, all owing to very rough sea. Had weather since leaving Key West. The Brooklyn alone has more than sufficient coal to proceed to Key West, cannot remain off Santiago present state squadron coal account impossible to coal leeward Cape Craz in the summer, all owing to southwesterly winds. Harvard reports coal sufficient for Jamaica, leaves today for Kingston, reports only small vessels could coal at Gonalves or Mole. Minneapoits only coaled for Key West, also Yale, which tows Merrimac.

"Much to be regretted, cannot obey."

"Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of department. Have striven earnestly: forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan passage. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive. Obliged to sond Eagle-admitting no delay-to Port Antonio, Jamnica, had only twenty-five torgs of coal. Will leave St. Paul off Santiago de Cuba. Will require 10,900 tons of coal at Key West. Very difficult to tow collier to get cable to hold. SCHLEY." The principal verbal differences between two despatches as brought out by thading were as follows:

Drawing the Comparisons.

The original, as found in the Brooklyn' ess copy book, says: "Received despatel May 25 by Harvard off Santingo, and translation says: "The receipt of legram of May 25 is acknowledged. Decreed by Harvard off Santingo," they a statement that the Merrimac was Schley's statement that the Merrimac was 'helplese' was translated 'is heavy.' Schley says in the original that he was unable to coal 'he Texas from collier on account of very rough seas and 'bolsterous weather,' the last two words were translated 'bad weather.' Schley wrote: 'Not possible to coal to leeward off Cape Cruz in summer owing to southwest winds,' and the translation read, 'Impossible to coal leeward in the summer all owing to southwesterly winds.' The sentence that the Harvard would return to Port Royal for coal is not in the translation.

Schley wrote: "It is to be regretted hat the department's order Schley wrote: "It is to be regretted that the der atment's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end." The translation reads: "Much to be regretted cannot obey orders of department. Have striven earnestly." Schley wrote: "Can ascertain nothing concerning enemy," and the translation, reads: "Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive." Schley wrote: "Will require 9,500 tons of coal at Key West." The translation reads: "Will require 10,000 tons of coal at Key West." The original does not contain the words with reference to sending the Eagle to Port Antonic, "Admitted no delay." The original also does not contain the concluding sentence of the translation, "Very difficult to tow collier to get oable to hold."

hold."
Mr. Rayner mulatained that the language of the two copies of this same despatch—one in the original English and the other, the Navy Department's translation of the original after it had been put into cipher and telegraphed to Washington—was not the same. He read to the Court the letter of the Navy Department to Admiral Schley's and targains to medify the expression.

same. He read to the Court the letter of the Navy Department to Admiral Schley's counsel refusing to modify the expression disobedience of orders' in the precept with reference to Admiral Schley's conduct, and stating that the correspondence would, however, he forwarded to the court for its information.

Mr. Rayner glaimed that the language of the communication as it appeared in the appendix was not the same as it was in the original, and did not show the same purposes one Admiral Schley's part or admit of the same construction. He would not think of saying, he asserted, that there had been any change made in ty despatch, but it was not correct as printed in the appendix. This was a serious question. Commodore Schley, he said, had dictated a despatch which was put into English by the Navy Department, it was not the same despatch.

Mr. Hanna said he had no objection to letting the despatch come in, but he wanted to protest against any arraignment of the Navy Department for any cipher errors that might have crept in the despatches.

Agreed to the Changes.

Agreed to the Changes.

"All I ask is to let the original despatch be read and changed us we go ong," said Mr. Rayner. was agreed to, and the changes oted above were brought to the notice of the court.

noted above were brought to the notice of the court.

Admiral Cotton, resuming his testimony, told in answer to the judge advocate of a conversation with Admiral Schley on board the Brooklyn on May 77, in regard to communication with the insurgents in Santiago. "Prior to the return of the Harvard to Mole St. Nicholas on the morning of the 27th of May from Santiago, "be said, "Lieutenant Beaic, of the Harvard, volunteored his services to land near Santiago to ascertain whether any Spanish vessels were in the harbor; if so, how many, their character and their location. The proposition appealed to me as entirely feasible and meritorious on Lieutenant Beale's part. He urged me very strongly to Inform the senior officer off Santiago of his proposal. During the time of my visit to Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn. I informed him that Lieutenant Beale had volunteered his services to go on shore and gather such information as he could relative to Spanish vessels in Santiago If any were there. Lieutenant Beale placed himself in communication with prominent insurgents at Kingston, Jamaica, and received from them letters to prominent insurgents in and near Santiago, and was well equiped to accomplish the object he had in view in volunteering. I reported these facts to Commodore Schley. I cannot recall his remarks, but at all events Lieutenant Beale did not go on shore."

Q.—What efforts did Commodore Schley make to take on coal from the time you delivered the despatches to him until you got your answer to them?

Q.—What effort did he make to locate Cervera's fleet to your knowledge?

What effort did he make to locate Q.—What effort did he make to locate lervera's fleet to your knowledge?
A.—None; to my knowledge.
Q.—Did he at that time approach Saniago w his squadron?
A.—H if will qualify that answer to the vessels, of ourse, the vessels, of moving moving movement.

Mr. Rayner's Contention. When the judge advocate started to read messages received by Captain Cotton from Admiral Schley for transmission to

20 Years of Vile Catarrh,-Chr. 0 20 Years of Vile Chrarth.—Chr. O. Brown, journalist, of Daluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarth for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarthal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets, Edmonds & Killiams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—26.

the Navy Department Mr. Rayner said he would object unless the "Dear Schiey" etter were read. This is a letter from Sampson to Schley (then at Cienfuegos)

Sampson to Schley (then at Clenfuegos), dated May 29, 1898, which Schley in his written defence to the Senate claimed "confused the situation and threw grave doubts over the location of the Spanish flect." This letter was delivered to Schley with other despatches of later date, May II, in which Sampson says:

"If you are satisfied that they (the enemy) are not at Clenfuegos, proceed with all despatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there blockade him in port, and "this will emble you ** to leave Santiago a. m. May 24. It is thought the Spanish squadron would probably be still at Santiago."

The "Dear Schley" letter was not included in the reports printed by the department and the department has always claimed that it was never received for filing.

Mr. Rayner having led the witness the statement that the Harvard h reached off iantiago on the 24th of June asked: "Tek" you know that the Spanish

was inside the harbor of Santingone 24th of June?" nect was asside the harbor of Santiago on the 24th of June?"
The answer was, "I did not."
Q.-Do you know of any other officer who knew that the Spanish fleet was inside the harbor of Santiago at that time?
A.-I know of no officer then present off Santiago, who knew absolutely of the presence of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago.

To Mr. Rayner Admiral Cotton repeated his statement that the Harvard could have been coaled at sea on May 23, one of the days on which Schey said he could not coal, and the fay he turned back for key West.

Mr. Rayner—You say you could have coaled from the Merrimae? Why didn't you coal?

"Translation, Cable No. 10.
"Received from Sampson by Har-ard at Nicholas Mole, May 25, 1898,

vard at Nicholas Mole, May 5, 1898, 19:30 a. m.

"The Spanish squadron at Santiago—if previous to May 19 scout off Santiago—communicate with Schley if he (they) moves west. Schley is expected May 24 at Santiago from Cienfuegos, Cuba. Telegraph me from Nicholas Mole to Key West if he (they) move east and leave letter for Schley, then go off Santiago to meet him. I shall be Cay Francis with squadron. If two scouts are available one shauld keep touch with the Spanish squadron.

"SAMPSON."

"SAMPSON."

The judge advocate will claim that before leaving Santiago for Key West, leaving the harbor unguarded, Schley knew positively that Cervera was at Santiago.

After Admiral Schley and his lawyers had inspected the cipher despatch and its translation minutely the despatch was placed in evidence. Admiral Cotton testified that the despatch was received at Mole St. Nicholas and handed to him with a translation made by Lleutenant Beale, of the Harvard, and he said that was one of the despatches delivered by tim to Commodore Schley on the 27th of May. "It contained." he added 'important information for Commodore Schley and mentioned his name." his name."
The judge advocate put the following questions to the witness as "by the

The judge advocate put the following questions to the witness as "by the Court:"

Q.—What steps, if any, did you take prior to May 27 to ascertain that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago?

A.—During the 22d of May 1 had steamed with the Harvard near the harbor of Santiago and could see nothing inside. I took no steps to ascertain the presence of Spanish ships in the harbor because the Harvard left for Mole St. Nicholas on the following day.

Q.—Had you at any time examined the coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Cape Cruz prior to May 27?

A.—I nave never been there.

Q.—From what direction was the prevailing winds in the vicinity of Cape Cruz while you were cruising there?

A.—To the southward. (Admiral Schley notified the department that he could not coal to the leeward of Cape Cruz owing to southwesterly winds.)

Q.—Was the despatch which Commo-

MALARIA MAKES IMPURE BLOOD.

DIED.

WILSON-JEREMIAH MORROW WILSON, hos-band of the late Mary H. S. Wilson, departed this life suddenly, on Tuesday, September 24, 1901, in his seventy-third year. Properal on Thursday, September 26, 1901, from the Church of the Covenant, at 2 o'clock p. m. Interment private.

POWERS—On Tuesday, September 24, 1901, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., KATIE, beloved daughter of James and Julia Powers (nee Quinn).

Funeral on Thursday, September 26, at 9 o'clock a. m., from parents' residence, 1416 A st. se.

SUSAN PLESSNER POLLOCK, Principal.

dore Schiey gave to you to take to Kings ton dictated in your presence?

A.—It was not. She was a chartered

A.—It was not. She was a chartered vessel.

Admiral Cotton was then excused and Capt. William C. Wise, who commanded the Yale in the Soanish war, was called. Mr. Rayner objected to a question put by Mr. Hanna to Captain Wise, relating to Admiral Schley's knowledge of a despatch sent from the Navy Department to the Yale on May 20, 1935, instructing the Yale to inform every vessel off Santiago that the Flying Squadron was at sea for Clenfuegoa, under orders to proceed with all possible despatch to Santiago.

Admiral Dewey, at the close of the argument, announced that the objection was sustained.

These questions were then put to Captain Wise by the Court:

Q.—What information had you which led you to believe that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago on May 27?

Captain Wise—The same information which I had received from the Navy Department. I was satisfied that if the Spanish vessels were there on the 20th of May they had not left.

Q.—Had you any personal knowledge on the subject?

A.—I had no personal knowledge.

Q-Had you any personal knowledge on the subject?

A-I had no personal knowledge.

Q-Did you report to the senior officers present the information which you had received as to the location of the Spanish squadron?

A-i informed the St. Paul, the Harvard and the Minneapolis, and then I was interrupted by an order to take the Merrimac in tow. (This order was from Admiral Schley.)

The Court at 4 p. m. adjourned after announcement by Admiral Dewey that there would be a session today from 11 to 1, when the Court would adjourn to enable the Court and counsel to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson.

JUDGE WILSON'S FUNERAL.

enant and the Burial Private. The funeral of Judge Jeremiah M. Wil-The funeral of Judge Jeremian M. Wisson, whose death at the Shoreham Tuesday morning was received with grief by a large circle of frieenis, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Church of the Covenant. The Rev. Teunis S. Hamilin, pastor of the church, will conduct the service.

duct the service.

The interment, which wil be made at Rock Creek Cemetery, will be private, no persons being present except the imme-diate family and the pallbearers.

The honorary palibearers will be Sec-retary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture; Gen. John M. Wilson, Chapin Brown, President of the Bar Association; Judge C. C. Cole, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schley, William Thompson Harris, Justice Bingham, Judge Morris, George E. Hamilton; General Sherwin, of Boston; Horace S. Cummings, Mr. Bethel, Joseph H. Cranford, Thomas R. Jones, L. P. Shoemaker, R. Ross Perry, and J. J. Darlington. The active pallbearers, all chosen from

active members of the bar in Washington, will be: E. W. Van Dyke, J. M. ton, will be: E. W. Van Dyke, J. M. Nolan, John B. Henderson, ir., Charles Fralley, James W. Greer, W. J. Lambert, William T. S. Curtis, and Frederick E. Chapin.

At a conference of the leading members of the District bar, held yesterday, it was decided that the members of the bar will attend the funeral service in a body. The members of the local bar will assemble in the hall of the Washington Bar Association at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and from there go to the Church of the Covenant.

TEACHERS FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS Board of Education Makes a Num

ber of Appointments. A considerable amount of routine busi-ness was disposed of at the meeting of the Board of Education last night, in the Franklin School Building. The most so to Key West.

If Rayner-You say you could have you coulm the Merrimac? Why didn't you coulm the Merrimac? Why didn't you coulm the Merrimac? Why didn't and the work of the mean of teachers for the night schools, which will be opened on Monday. A large number of appointments were made.

John you ask permission of Admiral Schley to coal?

A.—I did not.

Schley to coal?

Schley to coal?

A.—I did not work the policy of the coal of the mean of teachers for the night schools will be held its a matter which is to be decided shortly by the Committee on Indicate whether the Spanish fleet was there. This was introduced to show that Admiral Schley had not agreed to let Leutenant. Beale go ashore to get information because he had already selected a Cuban in the school will be opened on the produced and refused to true. There was another legal interchange here over the attempt of Captain Lemly to Admiral Schley had not agreed to let Leutenant. There was another legal interchange here over the attempt of Captain Lemly to Admiral Schley had not agreed to let all the produced to Admiral Cotton by Admiral Sampson at Mole St. Nicholas for delivery to Admiral Schley Mr. Rayner objected, the produced the other side of having suggested the other side of having suggest to Admiral Schley Mr. Rayner objected, was the original of the cipher message to the original telegram delivered to Captain Lemly to Admiral Schley had produced a paper, which, he said, was the original of the cipher message the produced a paper, which, he said, was the original of the cipher message the produced the other side of having suggestical the applicant before. This despatch proved one of the most important documents introduced. The original telegram delivered to Captain Cotton at Mole St. Nicholas had been retained by him and the Navy Department had never had any evidence that it was a large increase over the total enrollment in the school. From the produced it to Admiral Schley and

death of Mr. Browning, Mr. Perry, who had been an intimate friend of the deceased for about thirty years, paid a high tribute to his character. He referred to him as a man, a lawyer, and a Christian, whose example it would be well for all to emulate.

After a day of mental and nervous strain, tons p with Royal Hendache Tablets. 4 doses 10c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART will re-open to the public on week days on Tuesday, October 1, 1901. F. B. McGuire, Director.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.

Schools of the Sacred Sciences, Philosophy, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Biological Sciences, Law, Technological Sciences, including dechanical, Electrical, and Civil Engineering.

Open Tuesday, October I, 1901. Address THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Art Students' League

a Humphreys.
sees in drawing and painting from life, anand still life; decorative and industrial
n. Saturday and evening classes. Circulars

TANNER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Loan and Trust Building, corner F and 9th.
Established 20 years.
The principal was official court stenographer, also public accountant.
COURSES: Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Civil Service, and all branches of Business. Students in Shorthand may take, without extra cost, Bookkeeping and the Business and and English Courses. Practically private instructions. Join at any time. We find positions for all full-course graduates. Day and night sessions. Catalogue. Call and see us. SAINT CECILIA'S ACADEMY, 601 East Capitol st., boarding and day school for girls and young indies; primary, commercial, and college preparatory courses; music and art; classes resomed Monday, September 16, 1961; for further particulars, aduress SISTER M. AUGUSTA, Superior.

WASHINGTON, D. C. KINDERGARTEN NOR MAL INSTITUTE-Model Eindergarten, achoo

EDUCATIONAL.

Georgetown University,

Washington, D. C.

Rev. JEROME DAUGHERTY, S. J., President

Department of Arts and Sciences.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, FOUNDED 1728-'21.
Oldest Catholic College in the United States.
Complete courses for BOARDERS and DAY
SCHOLARS.
OPENED SEPTEMBER 12.
HOURS OF CLASS,
5:45 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

Graduate School.

Lectures renamed on Menday, October L. For information and catalogues address THE REV. JEROME DAUGHERTY, S. J., Rector

School of Medicine. Lectures will begin Monday, October 1, at 1:30 p. m. Examinations September 28. All exercises are now given during the day. This will enable students to avail themselves of the advantages of the laboratories, libraries, and hospital clinics are now given during the day. This will emone students to avail themselves of the advantages of the laboratories, libraries, and hospital clinics of the city.

The University Hospital, now in full operation, under the control of the faculty, will give ample facilities for instruction in ward classes.

Address for particulars the Duan, GEORGE M. KOBER, M. D., 220 H Street northwest. Office hours until 12 o'clock noon, 2:30 to 5 p. m. Tel. Main 622.

Dental Department.

Lectures will open Monday, October 1.
Catalogues and information may be obtained from the Dean, W. N. COGAN, D. D. S., 1746
M Street northwest.

School of Law.

FACULTY.

HON. MARTIN F. MORRIS, LL., D.,
(Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Comparative Jurisprudence
HON. SETH SHEFARD, LL. D.,
(Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Constitutional Law, the Law of
Corporations, and Equity Jurisprudence.
HON. LOUIS E. McCOMAS, LL. D.,
(Late Associate Justice Supreme Court of the
District of Columbia),
Lecturer on the Law of Contracts and the Law
of Evidence.

Clate Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),

Professor is charge of Fourth Year Course, and Lecturer on subjects included therein,

HON. HARRY M. CLABAUGH,

(Associate Justice Supreme Court of the

Lecturer on subjects included therein,
HON. HARRY M. CLABAUGH,
(Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Common Law Pleading and Practice,
and Equity Pleading and Practice,
GEORGE E. HAMILTON, Li. D.,
Dean of the Faculty and Lecturer on Testamentery,
Lecturer on Satural Law.
TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT, Li. D.,
Lecturer on Civil Law.
CHARLES A. DOUGLASS, A. B., Li. B.,
Lecturer on the Law of Torts and Negotiable
Paper.
MICHAEL J. COLBERT, A. M., Li. M.,
Lecturer on the Law of Personal Property.
D. W. BARRIR, A. M., Li. M.,
Judge of the Circuit Court and Lecturer on the
Law of Real Estate, Criminal Law, and
Demostic Relations.
J. NOTA McGILL, Li. M.,
(Late Register of Wills for the District of
Columbia),
Lecturer on Probate Practice.

Court of Appeals: Hon. JOB BARNARD, and

Court of Appeals: Hon. JOB BARNARD, and MESSRS, LEIGH ROBINSON and J. HOLDS-WORTH GORDON.
Examiners: MESSRS. J. ALTHEUS JOHNSON and HENRY W. SOHON.
Clerk of Courts: HARRY W. HODGES, LL. M. Quiz Masters: R. ROSS PERRY, Jr., A. M., LL. M., and E. RICHARD SRIPP, LL. M.

SAMUEL M. YEATH IN, A. M., Secretary and Treasurer.

The thirty-second annual session opens on Wednesday, October 2, 1001, at 6:26 p. m., in the Law School Building, Nos. 506 and 506 E Street northwest, at which time announcements will be made tor the ensuing term. All interested be made for the ensuing term. All interested are cordicily invited to be present.

The Secretary will be at his office in the law building daily from 6 to 7 p. m., for information, enrollment, payment of fees, &c.

Students proposing to connect themselves with the school are carmently requested to enroll before the opening night.

Circulars can be obtained at the book store of W. H. Morrison Sons, 1823 F Street northwest; Lowdermitk & Co., 1824 F Street northwest; Lowdermitk & Co., 1824 F Street northwest; Washington Law Book Co., 623 F Street, and at W. S. Thompson's drug store, 706 18th Street northwest, or upon application to the undersigned.

S. M. YEATMAN.

Supplemental ctrculars giving detailed infor-mation as to the Fourth Year Course will be ready for distribution at the office of the secre-tary on and after September 21.

Georgetown Prep. School.

Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J.,

MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEPARTMENTS

-- National University --The eighteenth annual course of lectures wid begin Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m. Entrance examinations will begin Tuesday, September 24, instant, at 8 o'clock p. m. Fer information and catalogue apply to H. H. BARKER, M. D., Dean, 1116 H Street northwest.

LAW DEPARTMENT National University.

Practical two-year course leading to degree of LL. B. Post-graduate course of one additional year leading to degree of LL. M. 35th amount opening of all classes October 1, 1901, at 8:30 o'clock p. m. Evening sessions exclusively.

For Catalogue apply to EUGENE D. CARUSI, Secretary and Treasurer, Columbian Building.

BLISS ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

Day and evening classes in theoretical and sp-pilled electricity. Students actually construct dynamos and other electrical apparatus. Courses thorough, enlarged and improved; com-plete in one year. Opens September 30. Catalogue on request. Opens September 34. FLYNN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, EIGHTH AND K STS.
Session, \$25 a year. Business, Shorthand, Type-writing.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE, Everything strictly first-class on the Telephone call, Main 340.

J. WILLIAM LER, Undertaker and Livery.